(b) whether it is a fact that during that period the Dhanbad edition of that daily was under lock out; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRl VASANT SATHE); (a) During August and September, 1988, BCCL spent, a sum of Rs. 24,500/- on advertisements in daily newspaper "Amritvarsha", published exclusively from Dhanbad. Another sum of Rs. 23,870/- was spent on advertisements in this daily, published simultaneously from Dhanbad and other places.

(b) and (c) The printing press of the aforesaid daily at Dhanbad appears to have been out of action during the relevant period; bu^ the Dhanbad edition of the newspaper was still under circulation for which the management appears to have made some alternate arrangement.

Increase in Expenditure on Officers °f BCCL

2849. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE; Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) the number of officers in BCCL and their percentage to the total workforce in the company as on the 31st March, 1985 and 1988;

(b) the amount paid to them as salary for these years and its percentage to the total wage bill of the company for 1985 and 1988;

(c) the amount paid to the officers as T.A. and D.A. for these years and its percentage to the total T.A. and D.A. bill of the company; and

(d) whether the expenditure on the officers is on the increase, if so, what corrective steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE); (a) The number of Officers in BCCL and their percentage to the total workforce are as under: —

	On 31-3-85	On 31-3-88
No. of Officers	3,001	3,269
Percentage to the total workforce	1.73%	1.89%

(b) The amount of salary paid to the Officers and its percentage to the total wage bill are as under: —

	1984-85	1987-88
Salary paid to Officers (Rs. in crores)	11.10	15.68
Percentage to the total wage bill	3.61%	4.04%

(c) The amount Of TA & DA paid to the Officers and its percentage to the total TA/DA bill are as under: —

	1984-85	1987-88
T.A. & D.A. paid to Officers (Rs. in crores)	0.60	0.68
Percentage to the total TA/DA bill .	40.8%	32.2%

(d) There has been a marginal increase in the percentage of salaries Paid to executives. Percentage expenditure on their T.A. and D.A. has, however, declined. Increase in number of executives has been necessitated by the commissioning of new projects and need to introduce closer supervision and monitoring aj various levels of work. The present ratio of executives to non-executives is considered neeessary for smooth transaction of Company's business.

Employment given to Land Losers in OL & BCCL

2850. SHRI NARAYAN KAR; Will the Minister of ENERGY be plea-sed to state;

(a) the total number of the land losing persons to whom employment

was given in the CIL and the BCCL since nationalisation upto the 31st March, 1988;

(b) the total number of persons required for employment on 'one man one acre' basis to clear all the held up projects in CIL and the BCCL upto 31st March, 1988 due to land dispute;

(c) the profit in production of coal per year and the scope of employment that would be available if all the held up projects due to land are cleared; and

(d) whether Government would adopt some policy towardg jand losers?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE); (a) Company-wise position of employment given to land losers by production companies of CIL since nationalisation is as follows:

Company	No. of persons given employment
1 Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. .	1,516
2 Central Coalfields Ltd.	3,270
3 Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	6,061
4 South Eastern Coalfields Ltd	3,795
5 Northern Coalfields Ltd. .	2,236
6 Western Coalfields Ltd. .	1,026
	17.904

(b) The production coal companies have filed requisition for acquisition of about 4.43 lakh acres of land, including forest lands. Of this, about 1.40 lakh acres of land is tenancy land. Were the coal companieo to offer employment at the rate of one job for every one acre of tenancy land to be acquired, they will have to create new Jobs in thousands which will totally upset their man-power planning and negate all their efforts to rationalise their man-power. Besides, the coal companies had never any yardstick of offering employment at the rate of one job for every one acre of land acquired. Until issue of BPE guidelines in February, 1986, the coal companies were offering one employment to every displaced family losing two acres or more of irrigated or three acres or more of un-irrigated land. This practice has since been stopped. The BPE guidelines make it clear that the land oustees cannot be given employment as a matter of right irrespective of the fact whether there ig a vacancy or not. They must wait for employment in normal courses against available vacancies.

(c) Non-availability of land on time is o"ly one among other constraints in speedy development of coal projects. Their progress is also impeded by delay in getting the required machinery and equipment; forest and environmental clearances etc. It would, therefore, be hypothetical to presume that the financial viability of the coal companies will automatically improve if they were to get ail land required for their projects by offering employment to land losers at a very liberal scale. Increased production and productivity, coupled with better sales realisation and control on expenditure, are some of very important factors that influence the financial performance of the coal companies.

(d) Besides, payment of adequate compensation for the land acquired for coal projects, the coal companies are offering rehabilitation facilities, such as, shifting allowance, alternative house-sites, etc. to the displaced persons. They are also being given preference in employment as and when fresh recruitments are made to fill up the available vacancies. In addition, {he Department of Coal has also agreed to compensate the loss °f income from the acquired lands as certified by the local revenues authorities and give an additional rupees one hundred per month to every land oustee family of coal projects like Sonepur Bazari in West Bengal.